SERMONS WORTH KEEPING.

XIII.

THE AIM OF PAROCHIAL MISSIONS.

DR. G. R. VAN DE WATER MAKES AN ELOQUENT

PLEA FOR THIS EVANGELISTIC SOCIETY. The anniversary services of the Parochial Missions Society for the United States were held simultaneously yesterday, in this city, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison ave. and Forty-second-st., with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church; in Brooklyn, at St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan; Philadelphia, St. James's Church, the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard; Chicago, the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, jr.; St. Louis, the Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland; Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. John W. Shackelford, general missioner of the society; Washington, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Bodine, general missioner of the society; Denver, the Rev. II. Martyn Hart, dean; Richmond, the Rev. Landon R. Mason. The services were held at the usual hour of

evening prayer in the several parishes.

Dr. Van De Water's sermon was based upon the text "Go ye . . . to every creature" (Mark xvi:15). In his sermon he said:

In his sermon he said:

I desire to emphasize the bounden duty of every baptized child of Jesus Christ "to go" in His name, and so far as it is in His power, "to every creature" Every creature" is not expected to come to you, but you are commanded to go to him. That's the point, i speak to hight for the Parcental Missions Society, a voluntary organization of clergymen and layned, lawing the approval and indorsement of a large number of our bishops, and seeking to do evangelistic work through the agency of parishes throughout the whole united States. Parochal missions are not very generally understood among our people. They are too new in this country to be thoroughly appreciated. They form a department of the missionsty work of the Church. It claims a portion of the marching orders given by the Great Captain of our Salvation: "Go we into all tile world—preach tile Gospel to every creature." No less does it claim this command for its divine sanction because for good reasons it proposes to remain in the Parish Jerusalem, rather than to go out into Diocean Judea, or further still to National Galilee, or to the remote ends of the earth among foreign worlds.

CHRISTIANITY A MISSIONARY RELIGION.

a voluntary or granzation of ciergymen and symmother of our bishops, and seeking to do exangelate work through the agency of parishes throughted work through the agency of parishes throughted work through the agency of parishes throughted work of the Charch, I chains a portion of the marching order through the parishes throughted work of the Charch, I chains a portion of the marching order into all the world—peach the total to command for its driven sanction became for good ressons it ports of the marching order in the condition of the marching order in the condition of the marching order in the condition of the marching order in the all the world—peach the total command for its driven sanction became for good ressons it ports to go out into Diocesan Julea, or interesting the product of the condition of the marching order in the condition works.

CHRISTIANITY A MISSIONARY RELIGION.

Christianity is through and through a missionary religion. As soon as one man knows he has it himself, be burns to impact it to another. All we need to make the first principle of the religion we believe is its missionary spirit. This mission are missionary spirit is the graceful of the first principle of the religion we believe is its missionary spirit. This missionary spirit is the essential fraction at the work of the Church of England, is they are conducted by the Parchal Missions society in the First of the church go to them. Lesson the missionary spirit is the essential fraction at the work of the Church of the church

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

Dr. Van de Water then explained the aim of the Parochial Missions Society, which is primarily to reach | Destructive Criticism of the New Testament." He the "masses," so-called, "the poor, the maimed, the hall, the bfind," those who will not come to the church until its representatives go to them, those who hear no voice saying "come" in the church's bell, those who cannot believe in the church's advertisement in the newspapers or signs on the church buildings that "all are welcome," those who at the very doors of the church, almost within hearing of the off-repeared in-vitation, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest," are, notwith-standing, "without God and without hope in the world, of all men most miserable"; to these first, foremost, especially, if not exclusively, parochial missions have a message. He then discussed the duty of a Church to those outside its fold, and advocated poorer serthe "masses," so-called, "the poor, the maimed, the said in part: outside its fold, and advocated poorer serto those outside its fold, and advocated poorer ser-mons, if need be, for the saints, and more time spent by the minister among the sinners. The preliminary of it were received by the Christian world can lardly store leading up to the holding of a mission were then by the minister among the sinners. The preliminary steps leading up to the holding of a mission were then conceived now. Some said in given, and it was shown that during the work of freest thinking on these topics

Our Parochial Missions Society exists for the sole purpose of holding these missions—doing this evangetistic work all over the United States. We now have two general missioners in the field, who are men well known and approved for three times absolutely essential to successful missioners—they are goodly, learned, zealous. Four, I might better say, and addither time to the work, while they serve the society as missioners—general, we have about fifty men engaged in parish work, who have promised to conduct one mission each year for the society. With the exception of the general-missioners, who are salaried, no missioner is allowed to accept any gift or remuneration for his work. It is all a labor, and any one who knows injuthing about parochial missions knows it is labor, it is all a labor of love. We have now more applications for missions and far more prominent places than we have ever had since our society was started, six years ago. Every year makes now more applications for missions and far more prominent places than we have ever had since our society was started, six years ago. Every year makes us more acquainted with our work and efficient in it, and adds to our enthusiasm for it. We believe it will not be long before parochial missions with he a recognized agency of evangelizing work in our Church, and that sermons prenched annually in beharf of our society will not have to deal with methods, nor array arguments in justification of its blessed work. Our society is a sign of a life already come to our Church, a life manifested in missionary zeal and activity, a life that is restlessly grappling with the problem of reaching every man among us, and making him a devoted servant and soldier of Jesus Christ.

BROTHERLY LOVE MANIFESTED. In our deliberations and our final action, there is uch cordial unanimity, and such a sweet spirit of brotherly love and fervent piety, that all are ready to give their testimony that in the Executive Committee of the Parochial Missions Society there is at least one place where many men of many minds, of every school of thought and method of work in the Church, meet, take counsel together, pray and strive for the furtherance of the Redeemer's King dom, without a thought other than how best to comthe object sought. Parochial mission ministers how to work side by side, sinking their theological and other difficulties, aiming to do but one thing, the one thing, the one thing needful, save As you look over our parishes in any great diocese like ours, they seem like little pools of water along a sandy beach. If they all could but unite in ome concerted effort to evangelize this great city, and parochial missions is one great and blessed agency for this work, then we should see all these little pools divappear, as the great ocean of God's love came pouring in upon us, and His knowledge covering our city as the waters cover the seas. Dear brethren, we are not doing our whole duty, even when we are doing our whole duty in our parish churches. Every child of tool onght to be restless, till he has tolk some other child about God. The Church is God's home, not only for the elder sons, who want to stay at home, but for the grodigals who have wilfully wandered away. If only we can get the prodigals to say: "I will arise and go to the Father's house," then the Father's love will avail for them. Till they come there is a vacant place in the Father's house. These prodigals are our brothers,—aye, get this other idea into your head, better get it in your heart, and you will believe in perceibal missions, or in any other agency that will bring these brothers home.

AN APPEAL TO EVERY CHERSON.

AN APPEAL TO EVERY CHRISTIAN.

Your brother is to-night, now, revelling among the swine of this world. Your brother is destroying his body and soul in hell, this moment, not far from here; worse than this, he intends to drag others down to hell with him. He curses your loving Father, reviles your dear Saviour. He will break others' hearts, he this, your brother. Can't you save him. Can't you speak to him? Can't you warn him? Can't you speak to him? Can't you warn him? Can't you bersuade him. Can't you love him, since God loves him? Can't you try? The kind of professed thim? Can't you try? The kind of professed Christianity in our churches that doesn't try to do this is making more agnostles and infidels than all the infidel books ever written. It sometimes seems to me, I cannot help it, that our ordinary, average parish church conception of religious duty is utterly antagenstic and repugnant to the command of our saviour—who never once said "Buikt a church," but who did say: "Prench the Gospel to every creature." Imagine Jesus Christ saying, "Buikt a church," but who did say: "Prench the Gospel to every creature." Imagine Jesus Christ saying, "Buikt a church, "but who did say: "French the Gospel to every creature." Imagine Jesus Christ saying, "Buikt a church," on the madine. "Go madine that you can't do it. He said, "Go my to magine that you can't do it. He said, "Go and do that work," you know what it would involve. He had fro among cflices, bosts, agents, involving a treated and fro allowed and sacrifice; but you have noth-

OUAKER OATS



Good food is better for thee than medicine. If thou art ill, plain and simple food like Quaker Oats will do much to restore thy strength; if thou art well it will keep thee so.

Seminary, preached last evening in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on

e first volume of his claimed that the the pels, an claimed that the the pels, and them

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to conceived now. Some said in Germany, where the

press thinking on these topics has long been allowed.

"This book ought to be suppressed." The world said

"This book ought to be suppressed." The world said

sole

The speaker dwelt upon the confirmatory effect of these discoveries at some length, and said that the

TWO EFON SCHOOL BOYS IN JAIL. Nine months ago Albert Wilson and Joseph Thompson were schoolmates at Eton, in England. the son of comparatively poor people in Manchesie His companion, Thompson, had a more distinguished ancestry and more money, and came from the same city. Thompson became dissatisfied with his life, because he could not have command of just as much money as he liked to have, and he proposed that he and Wilson should come to America. They ran away and worked their passage over in one of the cattle steame's which regularly ply between Liverpool and New-York, and landed here with very little Not being familiar with work, they soon lost any place they secured, and the two tried in vain to earn enough to enable them to live. Saturday night they passed the bookstore of Joseph Silks, No. 147 Sixth ave., and, seeing the books on the stand which stood outside, they stole seven books. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning they both pleaded guilty, were held for trial, and told Justice Grady that they stole in order to eat. will make homes wretched, wife and children pitiable, Not being familiar with work, they soon tost any place

> One thing is Certain-PainKillerKillsPain There are many kinds of Pain.
> There's only one Pain Killer (Perry Davis')
> It is sold everywhere.
> Buy right now, and be prepared.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

When the chairmanship of the Democratic National ommittee was offered to benator Brice in 1888, he asked an intimate friend, one of the ablest politician in the country, what he should do about it. "Let I everely alone, Cal," was the reply. "Why? Be you don't know anything about the business. hink you are a politician, but you are not. Your If you take that position you will min nothing, for the party is going to be leaten, but you will less reputation, time and lots of money." Mr. Erice listened to the advice but old not act upon it. After the election was over he told his friend that he was sorry he didn't, since what was predicted ad come to pas

Mr. Brice's course in regard to Hill during the last few weeks has led a great many people to repeat what this friend said four years ago, that the Ohio Senato is not a sagacious political leader. As everybody knows, he has become, apparently, completely infatuated with Hill. He danced attendance on him it Washington, deferred to his wishes entirely regarding the place for holding the Democratic National Con-, and what is most important of all, has chired that the Ohio delegation will be a unit in support of Hill at Chicago. This last statement is made upon the best authority. Naturally, these things are atremely irritating to a great many Democrats. ide the friends of Clevelant, who until recently ooked upon Brice as an ally. These men say, how ever, and say it with a good deal of emphasis, that krice has entirely forgotten the position which he holds Erice has entirely forgotten the position which he holis as chairman of the National Committee. He has no hossiness they declare, to make known his preference for one candidate or another. He should have maintained a strictly neutral position and because he has not a movement has been started for his retirement, one influential party organ comes out flat-footed against him, insisting that if firice has openly of even facility committed himself "to Hill's robust but about ambition the same the change is made the better for the party." This is plain talk about a man who spent a comfortable fortune for his party in the last National campaign, but it is heard on all sides fust at present.

an intimate friend of the willy Scentor was asked inst "Yes," was the reply; "that is, if he really ex-to be nominated." But does he not?" "Why ported to be nominated." o; he is not so foolish as to expect that. He know it is one thing to carry a state, but quite another to that if he can be nominated he will decline. I samp say that he will be prepared for defeat as well nonor of ledge a delegate at large to at Louis, who Cleveland was nondingted. To day he is in the saith and Cheveland is on the ground, right under it burses hoofs, in feet. Great are the mutations of politics!"

No action has yet been taken by the Republicar County Executive Committee the members of which will hold a special meeting to morrow in The Tribune ing of the General Committee. An examination will the work done by the ablest and most importful bods said the other day, without feaproposes to have the Villfih District reorganized. stockfield holds that a men in his position should have no personal feeling whatever in polities. A corre pondent asks some questions about the vote of the NXth District of late years. In 1888 it gave Harri NAth District of late years. In 1808 it gave Hardson 3.715, Cleveland 7,042, Miller 3.226, Hall 7,469,
Jacobias 2.852. In 1886 of lifert, candillate for Serrelary of State, received 2.104, agains 5.600 for Rice,
Varnam's vote that year was 2.158, Tabors 5.499,
Be lamy received 2.608 and oedney 2.471. In the
Mayorally fight of 1800, soon received 2.648, Gran.
5.081. Corsa received 2.854, against 1.618 for 6m,
man. Lest year Sugent for Coroner, received 2.568,
Levy 4,979, Bartleit received 2.652, against 5.600 for
Ingraham Isaace's vote was particularly large, by
receiving no less than 3.515.

In the sketch of Mr. Fessenden, member of the Reoublican National Committee from Connecticut, which appeared in this paper last week, he was referred to as "plain sam Fessenden." One of his friends inquired why this title was conferred upon him. The qu s he was my senior and had the right of way, he gav him my Christian name, instead of his own and other ise showed that he was somewhat rattled, and a good deal embarrassed as a presiding officer. After

in all parts of the country, except the South, of course, where Republican activity is still within narrow lines. seventions of seven state organizations are announced. Four of these will be held on the same day, February 12. Lincoln's Eirthday, an anniversary which the clubdelight to honor. The Vermont clubs will meet at Enrington on that day; these of Ohio, at Columbus these of Indiana, at Indianapolis; and those of Idaho, at Polse City. The West Virginia Convention will be ield on February 23, at Parker-burg; that of Michigan

organization, is authority for the statement that the League movement is in better condition to day than at any period in its history. "We are," said he, is organized than ever before. The work is carried on more systematically. There is less friction between it and the regular organization. As a matter of fact, h nearly all States the clubs and the regulars co-operate heartfly. You will remember that in the last Pred dential compaign the League, though gigantic in size was necessarily crude in its formative character. This s not so at present. The clubs are becoming welded together in a most compete and satisfactory way over 15,0,000 text bods, giving a terse but compete hersive history of the Republican party and a resum of its principals and achievements, have already feet sent out, and we are daily in receipt of demands to them from Make to Chifornia. The League is particularly vigorous and prosperious in aich States a Kansas, Nebraska, Jowa, and wherever the Farmers Alliance has been con pleuous."

Colonel James 8, Clarkson and all the other member of the Executive Committee are particularly pleased with the condition of the League. Colonel Clarkson is so proud of it, in fact, that he frequently says that if he zation, or the chairman-hip of the Republican National Committee, he would unhe-statingly cast in his lot with the clubs, for he believes them to be the present -trength and future hope of the party. The League headquarters are still in the Madison (Square Bank Building, but the demand for more room is so pressing that it is not unlikely that they will be removed before long. Secretary Humphrey is in favor of going down-

Judge Knapp's sudden death last week while charging toe Grand Jury in Jersey City against the Gutten burg lawlessness has drawn public attention to the disgraceful condition of affairs in Hudson County and timulated the effort to rid the State of this unmittigated So strong and emphatic has been the manifestations of public sentiment on this subject that Governo Abbeit-on whom the responsibility for the winter race track's existence really rests-and the other Democrati leaders are becoming seriously plarmed and some excliing conferences have been held on the subject within the last few days. Abbett's scheme to save himself by the last few days. Abbett's scheme to save himself by vetoing a general race law, and then having it passed over his veto, has been so thoroughly exposed that it is doubtful if he will attempt to carry out the plan. The latest reports from Trenton were in effect that he was at his wit's end to devise another scheme to save thusself from being swept out of public life by the indignation of an aroused commonwealth. What he may succeed in devising remains to be seen, but one thing is certain—on him and his party rests the responsibility for the whole wretched business.

It is agreeable to know that the Republican leaders of the State are thoroughly aware of this fact and that preparing to act accordingly. A conference was held during the last week with a view to having the party organization take hold of the matter and assist the Law and Order League of Jersey City all that it It is not unlikely that a meeting of the sinte Committee will be held for this purpose, as all the memers of it, so far as known, are in accord on the subject-that is to say, they believe, with every decent man in the State, that the continuance of winter racing as now carried on at Guttenburg and Gloucester is not only a blight dpon the good name of the State, but, as Judge Blair, counsel of the Law and Order Lesgue, said the other day, a disgrace to dviligation.

A Strong Desire for the Highest Good and Best Welfare of the World.

The Great Words of Grand Men.

A Most Remarkable Array of Outspoken Statements from Men of Mark in Both Continents.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FACES.

The orator before the Senate called this "an age of progress." He was wrong. "Progress" does not half express it; it is an age of revolu-



L. K. Q. C. I.

things. The discovery of steam permitted the railroad and the steamboat. The development of electricity made possible the telegraph and the telephone, so that the development of the sciences has been the real cause of all modern

We will take, for example, one department of science, but the most important department. One which affects our very lives and happiness. Formerly the treatment of human ills was made a matter of superstition, of incantation, the same | years ago this great truth was realized by

ally. Do we realize how we have advanced covery of vaccination. Pasteur lived in a more scientifically? More than in any other manner. enlightened age and escaped ridicule, while the Indeed, it has been the advancement in science world received the benefit which his discoveries which has caused the advancement in material have brought. Koch, although forced to reveal his discovery before its perfection, will be revered by future generations.

> The discoveries of these great men have been of untold benefit to the world, and yet they were not in the line of the world's greatest need. Mankind has been suffering, enduring, dying from a cause far greater than smallpox, more terrible than hydrophobia and more subtle than consumption. The habits of modern life, the very inventions which have made civilization so great, have drained the vital forces of life and undermined the organs that sustain life. Ten



DR. BEYER, of Warzburg, Germany,

as it is by the medicine men of the Indians to- gentleman whose own life was in sore jeopardy, day. Gradually emerging from such blindness. and the discovery which he has given to the it was still a matter of bigotry, of folly. What world has done, and is doing, more to-day to

Franklemet fort. N. Bergen

I completically detecthat more celif and effect none dures by the use of Warner's Safe Our than by all the medicines in the Butick Pharmacofolice Color

by discoverers, inventors and brain-workers. It is a marvellous age, an age when the ordinary will not be accepted, when the best is demanded. Our forefathers were content to travel in stagecoaches, to live in cabins and receive a mail once a week. We demand palace cars, tasteful homes



DR. R. A. GUNN. the United States Medical College, New-York, and Editor of the Medical Tribine.

and daily communication with the world. It is the rapid-transit age; the age of the telegraph and the telephone. A man speaks to-day and the entire world reads his words to-morrow morning. There are but twenty-four hours in the day, but forty-eight hours are crowded into it.

We all know how we have advanced materi-

scarcely be imagined. They were bled, they were cupped, they were leeched, they were subjected to every device whereby their vitality could be reduced and their lives endangered. It is almost a wonder that the race survived.

practice of medicine and in the treatment of human ills. Instead of undermining the vital forces by cupping and bleeding, the vitality is now sustained in every possible manner. Instead of tearing down, we seek to build up. Instead of increasing misery, we seek to create happiness. But the greatest advancement in medical the men who made them science has been made by discovery. Harvey could afford to endure the ridicule of the world for revealing to it the grand discovery of the circulation of the blood. Jenner might be ostracised, but millions have benefited by his dis-

strengthen the vitality, lessen suffering, preserve the health and lengthen life than any of the discoveries of the other great men above mentioned. The discovery referred to was made by Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., and it is known in Europe, in America, and throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure.

It may perhaps be thought that the above assertion is an extravagant one, and so it would be were not the unquestionable proofs present to verify it. Within the past few years the claims made more than ten years ago have been admitted by the highest scientific authorities, both in Europe and America, and it is with pleasure that we present herewith some remarkable re-



DR. DIO LEWIS.

produced statements, together with the faces of

Kidney troubles, resulting far too often in Bright's disease, are the great evil of modern life. They frequently come silently and unannounced. Their presence far too often is not realized until their treacherous fangs have been

riction of a serious Kidning trauble I should at ance un Warner Fage lusa Dischury

Danier Safe luce in both acute and Chronic Trythis deserve and sen willing to alknowledge and line mendo it most fearly fixed upon the vital portion of life. Nothing can be more deceptive, for their symptoms are varied in nearly every instance. Thousands of persons have been their victims without realizing or knowing what it is that afflicted them. Thousands are suffering to-day who do not know the cause. The discovery made by Mr. H. H. Warner has

been acknowledged throughout both hemispheres to be the only discovery for this great modern evil now known in the world. Like all great discoveries, it has had its enemies and met with opposition, but its marvellous popularity with the public has been phenomenal, and its complete acknowledgment by scientists and the professions has been deserved. It stands, as it deserves to stand, upon a plane of its own, pre-eminent amog all prominent discoveries for the relief of humanity and the prometion of happiness.